

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month..... 80 50 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

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Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Amalgamated Society of Flim-Flammers.

Should the Governor of the Empire State persist in his present attitude of opposition to a prompt legislative investigation of the Equitable, ODELL without doubt would again make him the Grocery candidate for Governor next year.

Should the Governor of the Empire State so far forget the political rehearsal and in an ingenuous moment take ODELL seriously and order an investigation, Mr. HIGGINS, with equal certainty, would not get a renomination.

Why? Well, legislators might become investigators of the Odell-Hyde French Ambassadorship flimflam game which President ROOSEVELT "got on to," and incidentally the inquisitors might ask for the details concerning United States Shipbuilding suits settlements, the Equitable's Mercantile Trust Company mess: and then, too, ODELL and EDWARD H. HARRIMAN might be compelled to testify before a legislative body which might have uncertain notions as to the honor that is supposed to exist between clear friends. That's right, Gov. HIGGINS, you just

stick to your position! Let Open continue to flimflam the people and you'll get another nomination. What then?

The Higgins-Odell-Harriman-Furnaceville Iron Company business isn't quite forgotten.

The Penalty of "Smartness."

Among the exposures of moral turpitude which are now clearing the air the revelation of a scheme to make profit out suggestiveness. Since the rise and development of an ostentatious circle of society now vulgarly designated as "the smart set." but originally called "the 400," an inviting field for that sort of predatory enterprise has been opened.

In the first place, there is a silly and to have their names included in that "smart set," and, next, the social antecedents of such strugglers are likely to afford opportunities for idle histories up the social ladder whose printing might be disagreeable to them. Such narratives usually relate to no moral offenses of whose publication they need to be ashamed. They tell rather of advancement from humble and obscure cause of pride.

Among the people of present fashionin the box circle at the opera, for exin New York which bring down a social distinction from the early days of this town antecedent to the Revolution. Even of these the beginnings of nearly all were relatively humble. They began usually as merchants or shopkeepers in a small way. Such families have reason to boast of the progress made by their ancestors in wealth obtained and preserved by the exercise of unusual tunes are due often to the mere accident of the rise in real estate; but as measured by artificial aristocratic standards they are not distinguished from the "middle class." The frequent English reference to America as a "middle class" country, according to the old feudal social standis applicable to the great mass of the present English aristocracy itself, when antecedents are taken into consideration. As applied to this Republic it is a designation of honor.

This is a country which has risen from poverty to wealth in a century. Except played some lack of acquaintance with for a stray scion of aristocracy here and there, usually a black sheep, it was set- to indulge in generous praise of his tled by people in humble places socially, friend Gen. Wood no one will question. and in the early days they had a hard struggle for a bare living. Read the narratives of foreign travelers in the American colonies of that period. Even the relative luxury described in large towns like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston was frugality as compared with the present social display. Even the luxury of a miles. Egypt has 1,400,000. Cuba's popgeneration ago was comparatively a "simple life." Of the sort of residential establishments which wealth now demands there was not one in New York at that time.

So rapid a progress from relative simplicity of living to the grandeur with which wealth and social display now surround themselves has afforded an CROMER states that "fiscal reform was opportunity to the predatory "society paper" to make a contrast between past and present conditions which is exquisitely painful to the spirit of snobhishness.

Moreover, there has grown up a distinct body of men and women who go into the business of the social detective as a means of making a living—though sometimes only for the sake of gratifying grudges. Recently a wretched who thrive thus detestably-of whom the "cadets" of the East Side are ex-

about to smirch social ambition or pre-

This detective infamy, however, is encouraged and stimulated by the growth of a spirit of snobbishness which is vulgarly inconsistent with a democratic organization of society, where intrinsic merit only deserves excellence. There are people whose consuming ambition is to be enumerated in the "smart set," and the social detective knows of their vanity. He knows that first of all they are eager for advertisement as peculiarly people of fashion, and he is able. or pretends to be able, to gratify their vanity.

The Stock Exchange man who put himself to the trouble of exposing the methods by which this enterprise of social exploitation is pursued has rendered a public service for which he deserves thanks. The result ought to be the destruction of the whole vulgar business. The "society paper," with all its offshoots, is a nasty development of provincialism, fed by social vanity and ostentation-and also timidity-which such an exposure ought to bring to an end. This public revelation ought to make people ashamed and resentful when they are put by such publications in the "smart set." Reserve, not "smartness," is the earmark of decent breeding.

Pastor Wagner need not press his admonitions to the "simple life." It life of ostentatious display provokes Modesty is going to be at a premium.

A Better Outlook for Consular Reform.

It is a fair guess that there will be a considerable rattling of dry bones in the being familiar with that portion of the State Department when Mr. Roor has made himself familiar with the machinery of that venerable institution. How much of a shake-up may come to the personnel of the Department and its subordinate bureaus cannot, of course, be said. But unless something springs up which commands every moment of the Secretary's time it may not be doubted that there will be a highly beneficial rearrangement and reorganization of methods and systems.

The exceeding formality of Mr. HAY's official relations with Congress had long been a matter of comment in Washington. There are many who believe that his department suffered by his attitude in the matter. The man who would get anything from Congress, be he President, Cabinet member or the advocate of a of a spirit of snobbishness is of incidental special bill, must act on the aggressive. The deferential man will find his interests sidetracked and his bills pigeonholed. When Mr. TAFT wants legislation for the Philippines he goes to the proper committees, states his wants, usually with vigor, and gives his reasons therefor. He starts the wheels going and keeps them vulgar ambition among certain people going. Mr. Wilson did not obtain his present annual appropriation by sending once a year a respectful note to Congress to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture begs to call the attention of Conor references to their progress in getting gress to the desire of the Secretary that an appropriation of so many millions of dollars be made for the purpose of obtaining crop reports, distributing seeds and publishing books on rutabagas and the diseases of swine.

One of the matters with which Mr. places by reason of abilities whose at- Root may be expected to concern himof the consular service. Every now and then some evidence comes up to show able prominence in New York there are the need of regulation in the diplomatic very few whose names were known in service, but that is rather a question of that society a generation ago-very few | personnel than of system, and responsibility in that direction falls on the apample. Nor are there a dozen families | pointing power rather than on the Secretary of State. But the consular service is a matter of system as well as of personnel, and the system under which it is conducted affects directly and in highly important manner the standard

of its individual composition. Our consular service is much better than it used to be, and there are those who pronounce it the best service in the world to-day. It may be so, but it is ability or prudence—though their for- still far from what it might be and should be as a factor in our national life. It will be surprising if Secretary Root does not find an early opportunity to set somebody at work to brush the dust from that long buried Lodge Consular bill. He may even draft a new measure of his own. The outlook for an improveard, is not without justification; but it ment in this important bureau is brightened by Mr. Root's acceptance of his new portfolio.

Was Wood the Cromer of Cuba?

Mr. ROOSEVELT, in his address to the Long Island physicians on July 12, disknown and established facts. His right Nor will any believe that in his laudation of Gen. Wood there is either deliberate misstatement or intentional injustice to others. Yet his comparison of the work of Gen. Wood in Cuba with that of Lord CROMER in Egypt is without justifica-

Cuba has an area of 45,000 square ulation is about 1,659,000. That of Egypt is nearly 22,000,000. Gen. Wood's administrative work in Cuba was devoted chiefly to education and alleged sanitation. Lord CROMER'S work, which now covers a period of twenty-two years, has been basic and broadly constructive. In his own review of his work Lord placed in the first rank, remunerative public works in the second, and administrative reform, broadly speaking, in place! Among them have been two United States the third." In no way whatever is the work or the success of these two men open to comparison

President ROOSEVELT says that "this country has never had done for it work that reflected more honor upon the coun- | States, two Speakers of the Massachusetts House, try, or for humanity at large, than the | besides many holding other public offices of digwork done for it in Cuba," and that "the intry, and many eminent in the professions and in woman of the streets killed a pimp who man who above all others is responsible affairs, both in war and in peace." lived on the wages of her degradation, for doing that work so well is the present and he was representative of a more or Major-Gen. LEONARD WOOD." In the less numerous class of men in this town | face of the recorded history of our experi- | and is or should be pronounced "Grawence in Cuba, official as well as unoificial ton," not "Growton" or "Grot-on." records, it is most difficult to under- Dr. Green, the learned antiquary and amples. But not far above these mor- stand such a statement. While in com- orator of the day, recalled the "Corn-

ally, if at all superior to them in any re- mand of Santiago Province Gen. Wood spect, is the social detective mousing cleaned up the city of Santiago. The streets were swept and some of them were covered with asphalt paving. Accumulated débris and offal were removed. There was also installed a system of sewer pipes, which has never been used and is not in use to-day.

When Gen. Wood, in December, 1899, succeeded Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE as Military Governor of the island, with large scale occurred as Clinton in the year 1855. headquarters in Havana, he found that in which nine uniformed companies of militis, incity swept and garnished as clean as it was when he left it on May 20, 1902. To that now almost forgotten engineersoldier, Gen. WILLIAM LUDIOW, who gave his life for his country as distinctly as did any man who fell in battle, belongs the credit for the sanitation of Havana. Why deprive the dead of the credit due him? While Gen. LUDLOW was cleaning Havana Gen. JAMES H. WILSON was doing the same work in Matanzas, in Santa Clara and in Cienfuegos, and Gen. CARPENTER was making Puerto Principe fit for human habitation. Frequent changes in the command of Pinar del Rio forbid the exact location of credit there, but the work begun in January, 1899, by Gen. GEORGE B. DAVIS was continued under his successor. The theory of mosquito extermination

for the suppression of yellow fever was submitted to Gen. Wood by a Cuban physician, Dr. Carlos Finlay, who had been experimenting along that line for twenty years. Money was taken is coming of itself under the pressure of from the Cuban treasury and placed at the uncomfortable notoriety which the the disposal of an American army surgeon, Major REED, for more elaborate experiments than had been possible for Dr. FINLAY. The results were of incalculable importance, but it is both wrong and unjust to credit the achievement solely to Gen. Wood. Without robbing Gen. Wood of any credit which by right belongs to him, all truth and fairness demand a recognition of these facts. Gen. Woop's work does not compare in any way with that of Lord CROMER, and he is not "above all others the man responsible for our work in

As the years go by there is an ever increasing doubt in the public mind regarding Gen. Wood's work and his proper place in the pages of history. It is possible that these might now find a fair determination. It is rumored that the work of Governor WRIGHT in the Philippines is not altogether satisfactory to the Administration. Let Gen. Wood retire from the army, where he is not needed and for which neither his training nor his experience has properly fitted him, and accept the Governorship of the Philippines. In a position not unlike that which he held in Cuba is his opportunity to show what manner of man he really is. If he be the man that Mr. ROOSEVELT thinks he is, Gen. LEONARD WOOD can prove

Medieval Police Stations in This Metropolis.

In his discussion of police problems and conditions, published in THE SUN yesterday, Mr. McADoo said a bitter word about the condition of the New York police stations. Nothing can be too bitter to say on this subject. They are a disgrace, not to the city alone, but to the times. It is impossible to justify them. It can be pleaded only in exfrom a darker epoch and that ours are | breezes. self is the regulation and reorganization | no worse than those of any other Ameri-

Mr. McApoo looks at these structures mainly in the interests of his men, and nobody will find fault with him in the least. The station houses are, as a rule, gloomy and uncomfortable, and in some instances they are unhealthy. Almost without exception they are far below the level of the fire entire houses as abodes for self-respecting men.

But there is another aspect in which the station houses are simply relies of barbarism. The time is probably not twenty years off when it will seem incredible that the city of New York ever thrust men and women merely accused of offenses against the law into the unspeakable kennels that disgrace even the best of our station houses. When it is considered that a large number of the prisoners who pass days and nights three-fourths are people of ordinary respectability, merely betrayed into some trivial contravention of the law by ignorance or momentary weakness, it s perhaps the most amazing fact in our civilization that such a wholesale outrage is complacently allowed to survive day after day and year after year.

There is perhaps no place in the world where arrests are made on such trivial cause as in New York, and no place where the difficulty of securing release pending a hearing is so serious. The least the city might do would be to provide decent accommodations for those whom it chooses to detain. Dungeons may be a necessity for the noisy and violent; stone walls and bare planks may be necessary for the filthy and unsanitary; but these together do not amount to more than 1 per cent. of the persons arrested. Then why should the city drag all the rest down to their level?

A Few Minutes in Groton.

This week the Massachusetts town of Groton, commemorated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The kind of men the old townsmen were may be judged from this record:

" Of what a number of superior individuals, too has this town been the birthplace or the abiding Senators, two Cabinet officers, three Governors of States, one Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, eleven Congressmen two Attorney-Generals of States, three Justices of Supreme Courts of States or of a United States Court, three Justices of the Superior Courts of

The name is borne by a large number of towns in the United States and England,

wallis" or sham fight celebrating the THE HINDU AND THE BENGALI. battle of Yorktown:

" I can recall now more than one such sham fight that took place in this town during my boyhood In 10 Cushing, 252, is to be found a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, enjoining a town treasurer from paying money that had 'Hindu" as synonymous with been appropriated for such a celebration. The last Cornwallis in this immediate neighborhood came of about sixty years ago at Pepperell; and remember witnessing it. Another Cornwallis on a cluding the Groton Artillery, took part. On this occasion the burlesque display, both in numbers such careless use of words. and details, far outshone all former attempts of a similar character, and, like the song of the swan ended a custom that had come down from a previous

century. At the present day nothing is left of this quaint celebration but a faded memory and an uncertain tradition." There is a charming tradition that on more than one occasion the soldiers of the British forces declined to follow history and to surrender. Urged by American patriotism or New England rum, they drove the should-be conquerors from the field.

In the brave days of old you didn't have to be taken somewhere east of Suez. You could go to Groton, for instance:

"The late ELIZUR WRIGHT, an eminent statisticlan, and nearly eighty years ago a resident of Groton, once told me in writing that, according to an estimate made by him at that period, the amount of New England rum sold here in one year was somewhat over 28,000 gallons. This was not a guess on his part, but was taken from the books of dealers in the fluid, who had kindly complied with his request for the amount of their sales during the previous year. We judge of the whole from the specimen."

Dr. Green mentions the often forgotten fact that the great department stores are imitations of the old-fashioned coun-

try stores that sold everything that was sold, from a pin to a plow, from silks and satins to stoves and shovels, and from tea and coffee to tin dippers and cotton drilling, flour, all kinds of dry goods and groceries, molasses, raisins, bricks, cheese, hats, nails, sperm oil, grindstones boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, to say noth ing of a supply of confectionery for children; be sides a daily barter of any of the aforesaid articles for fresh eggs and butter. The traders were omnivorous in their dealings, and they kept on hand nearly everything that was asked for by the customers. In this respect they have set an example to the proprietors of department stores, who offer for sale an equally miscellaneous assortment of goods."

And so good-by to Groton.

One obstacle to the complete enjoyment here of the festivities incident to the French republican holiday, July 14, is the absence in the neighborhood of New York of a river available for picnio parties. Just as our German fellow citizens insist on a "garden" for their patriotic merrymaking, as our Irish fellow citizens demand a grove, available for outdoor athletics, and as our Italian fellow citizens enjoy a street parade in some narrow horoughfare, the French residents of New York dream of a shady river bank to which in small parties they may go in the Paris fashion to sing the Marseillaise and extol the courage of those who demolished the Bastile on July 14, 1789.

New York is a city on rivers. Every one of the five boroughs has at least one "river hank," but the accessible water front of New York is devoted to business and not to picnic purposes, unless we except the modest Bronx, which our French fellow citizens have shown a strong partiality. But at this time of year the dearth of water in The Bronx makes it unavailable for large bands of patriotic picnickers.

To-day is the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and in default of a river the chief celebration of the French anniversary will tenuation that they are an inheritance be held at Coney Island, swept by ocean

> three or four weeks, the troubles of college athletes still attract notice. Now, coincidently with the fight of CASTLEMAN, the Colgate baseball player and track team captain, against disqualification by the A. A. U., comes the discussion of the status of MATTHEWS, the Harvard baseball player. This athlete, it will be remembered, during the recent flurry of "commercialized athletics" criticism was held up as the rare type of the genuine college amateur athlete

Immediately upon being graduated from Harvard MATTHEWS joined the Burlington team in the professional league of Vermont. Opposition to him among the players of that team has brought to a focus the charges that formerly were vaguely whispered about; and it may yet be seen that he, the acclaimed representative of purity in college sport, was in reality as much animated by the "commercial" spirit as any of his fellows. As MATTHEWS is out of college in the police cells are innocent, when it and beyond the reach of college censure is considered that even among the guilty and punishment, analysis of his case assumes an aspect of utter futility; yet the case, broadly considered, is not without fresh significance.

Our colleges simply must take some definite and decisive action in the premises. To mention a single reason, it is not pleasant to think how the true amateur sportsmen of the English universities must regard the athletes of our own colleges, who have certainly at least rendered themselves the fair object of suspicion. And the one fact that rises boldly like an immovable rock above the surface of the troubled waters is that hypocrisy in our system must be weeded out, root and branch.

If the rules governing the entire conduct of athletes in their college days, vacation as well as term time, cannot be enforced, boldly drop them; and, leaving each man free to go his own ways outside the limits of the academic year, insist upon strict government of his actions only as he openly represents his alma mater.

Hint for Bad Sleepers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN o-day is reported the death of a man who suffered greatly from insomnia. I want to say a word to he unfortunate people who resort to narcotics to The liver and kidneys should be properly attended to-scour them, and insumnia will in most NEW YORK, July 11.

The mercury sizzled in the glass, Men sought the cheering far And other things such as gin slings On which there is no ban; n the subway's gaping mouth Stepped forth a parboiled man. "One station more" he groaned aloud 'In yonder cavern pressed.

A Subway Victim.

Then, once upon the sidewalk's glare. Old Sol would do the rest. "No more the subway's pit for mine. That makes my gorge to swell; Why should I bake?—Henceforth I'll take The trolley cars or L. I'm not what's called a swearing man-

My flesh would be done to a turn-

All basted, browned and dressed

But then, that subway's-well." He told a friend his sorry plight, Whose feelings were a man's—
"Tut tut," said he, "'tis cool as ice, Since they have changed their plans. oklyn Bridge

An Acknowledgment of Error by the

Writer Corrected by a Hindu. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nothing be more just than the criticism of Mr. S. L. Joshi appearing in this morning's Sun, and directed against me for using the word "Hindu" as synonymous with "Bengali." offers an excellent example of the power of inaccuracy in detail to confuse main issues. s I am now preparing a book which in considerable part deals with the wide differences between the Goorkhas, Mahrattas and Sikhs, on the one hand, and the typical Bengali on

The Bengali, crowded in his valleys, is the type-the "sheep type"-which was in mind when I said that he was accustomed to be mastered. The sturdier races of north India have known, even before the Mogul conquest, Mr. Joshi truly says, how to wield a power But civilization has often been irst established among these very sheep types; if, then, they be conquered by wolves, the latter in turn are conquered by the arts their subjects, and while still virile spread

of their subjects, and while still virile spread these arts to neighboring countries, if these neighbors be less developed. In this way the Bengali has done his work.

I did not mean to express the usual Western contempt of even the Bengali type. My philosophy does not comport with contempt for anything. Kipling's authority, quoted by Mr. Joshi, is certainly conclusive, if accepted, as to the pliability, the servility of the Bengali.

I heartly agree with Mr. Joshi in characterizing as unchristian most of the motives of our Western world. We are not yet capable of understanding, or living, the precepts of any of the Asiatic mystics. In that class I do not include Mohammed. He is more to our taste—in spite of all our professions to the contrary—than is Christ or Buddha. We are particularly lacking in the mental qualities which are presupposed in Buddha's teachings.

My opinion concerning the British invasion

y opinion concerning the British invasion Tibet would doubtless meet Mr. Joshi's roval—save in one respect. Believing t good and bad equally proceed from Great Power, I regret the evil of an act, cannot condemn the actor, as he would condemned by a believer in so called a will agency. be condemned by a believer in so called free will agency. Concerning the effect of irrigation, if my letter seemed to imply uniformity throughout India, in any respect, I must have fallen accidentally into the error which I meant to reprove—that of overgeneralization. In dealing with such a word as "India" or "Hindu," we are liable to such misunderstandings as arise often enough from the use of the term "America," or "Democrat."

As many good things seem to proceed from

erin America, or "Democrat,"
As many good things seem to proceed from loubtful parentage—so we are thankful for dr. Joshi's letter, as due to my "Bengall-findu" error. Oscar T. Crosby.
WASHINGTON, July 10.

LIQUID SEQUENCE.

Poetry and Practise of the Arrangement of Intoxicants. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have always

seard it the other way around: Makes a man feel fine. Wine on beer Makes a man feel queer."

I think the lines are a translation from a German student song or saying. If "Inquirer" is really anxious to know, the way lies open. Experientia docet. Let him try it for himself. An earliest and faithful experiment cannot fail to produce certainty, and whichever sequence he follows there vill be a head monumental and a grief infinite.

In Vermont all able drunkards take beer as a beer in an unepeakable manner from a utensil resembling a flour sifter. But such abnormalities cannot be taken as indicating anything positive—except thirst, possibly.

H. H. C. BURLINGTON, Vt., July 12.

AS WASHINGTON RECITES IT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Down this we have a drinking rule in rime that runs

like this: "Whisky on beer Makes you feel queer; But beer on whisky Makes you feel frisky."

WASHINGTON, July 12. THE PHILADELPHIA CHASER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fact that

many expert and experienced bibulists use beer as a chaser should establish the relative position f whisky and beer in the human tank. OBSERVER. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to mixing drinks, the following is the rime correct and com-"Beer on whisky

Makes one frisky. Whisky on beer Makes one queer. Take gin on either You'll walk on ether. I know the above to be correct, as I made it up

o settle this controversy. ARARAT, July 13. Secretary Bonaparte's Signature.

From the Washington Star.
The signature of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, new Secretary of the Navy, is the subject of much speculation in the different bureaus of the Depart ment. Nothing like it has been seen for at least four generations of Secretaries, and the speculation is as to how long it will last in its present entirety. It is large, distinct, carefully rounded, and every letter is made with care. It is distinctly handsome, and Secretary Bonaparte writes it with much care, spelling the "Charles" out and finishing with a liftle flourish and a carefully added period. Secretary Long's signature used to look like a rapid dash down hill, Secretary Moody's was an incoherent assemblage of vertical and inclined lines and Secretary Morton's bold running hand ahowed a tendency to stretch out into a straight line before he finished his incumbency.

Secretary Bonaparte has calmly ignored sugges-

tions that "C. J." would be just as binding and would be less laborious, and devotes the time while the signature is being formed to learning the why and wherefore of the paper before him, so that the time is b, no means lost and the temptation to perfunctory signing is much lessened.

President Roosevelt, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy, began by writing "Theodore but soon got down to the familiar "T. Roosevelt. I don't like it." he would say, holding a completed signature at arm's length, "but it does save time."

The Orphan and the Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter dished to-day from a puzzled father, "Jack, puts the finger on one of the sore spots in the ministration of estates. The legalized graft incidental to such administration is to the lay mind most unjust. Some of the authorized expenses from which honest executors have no escape and from which dishonest administrators have no de-

sire to escape are appalling.

The writer recalls an incident some years ago where a certain estate was held up owing to a contest. Two of the legatees were minors, and pend-ing the contest were, according to law, represented by guardians ad litem. One was of such age that he had the privilege of selecting his own guar-dian, and the other, much younger (although still old enough to make as proper a choice as the other). had a guardian appointed by the Surrogate. This latter appointment went to a political friend, and when the matter of compensation was passed upon he received \$1,000. The other guardian was also allowed \$1,000 by the Court, to be consistent with the fee paid to his friend, although neither performed any service for the money other than to put in a formal appearance on behalf of his ward.

For an Open Cotton Report. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should not cotton, and all other statistics collected by the United States Government be made a matter of accessible record during all stages of the process? If this work were conducted as it should be, openly for the benefit of the people at large, there would be no such temptation involved as there is in the present system that places a pren NEW YORK, July 18.

As to the Bean. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: After a string bean has been shorn of its strings is it then a "strung" bean, or an "unstrung" bean? What? HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.

An Affair of Some Gravity. Newton had just discovered what made the apple 'Yes," oried the policyholders, "but what made

Danger. Said the South Pole to the North Pole: There is trouble round about, That Peary man will git you you

the Peach fall?"

don's

"LAWSONISM DISCUSSED." James M. Beck's Address Before the State Bankers' Association.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 18 .- The State Bankers' Association met in its annual convention here to-day. The first business session was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Charles H. Sabin of Albany. After prayer by the Rev. Lawrence N. Clayton, N. Y., President Sabin delivered his annual address. S. R. Flynn, president of the National Live Stock Bank of Chicago, then addressed the delegates. He was followed by James M. Beck of New York, former Assistant Attorney-General of

the United States. Mr. Beck's subject was "Moneyphobia: Lawsonism Discussed.* He said in part:

The signs of the times indicate a growing feeling of social discontent, which finds its chief expression in the indiscriminate abuse of wealth. Apart from the baser passion of class hatred, there is now in progress a searching inquiry in the great court of public opinion as to the ethical significance of money and money making. The presses are groaning under the weight of books and periodicals whose chief purpose is to discuss the ethics of the dollar. Demagogues are making frenzied appeals to popular passion to proclaim a new crusade against property. One notorious agitator—in cunning knavery a John Law, and in picturesque diction a Beaumarchais—is now frantically calling upon the masses to withdraw simultaneously all their bank deposits and sell all except Governmental securities, with full consciousness that his appeal, if heeded, would produce a worldwide finance. cial cataclysm. Fortunately, the common sense of the American people classes him with the Coxeys, Carrie Nations and other Fortunately, the common freaks who amuse but do not convince the law abiding masses.

The agitation, however, is not confined

to the ignorant, the envious or the malicious. The recent commencement session mistakably indicated that educated are disinterestedly considering the phenomena of business in their moral aspects. Their deliverances teem with woful jeremiads at the evil of the times and the decay of morals.

The underlying causes of the pre-

The underlying causes of the present agitation are complex and conflicting. Its net effect will probably be for good, for in an age of overshadowing materialism, the great ethical considerations which underlie all social questions cannot be too carefully or frequently considered. A distinguished French publicist who visited our shores has remarked that in America socialistic ideas are not as in Europe a socialistic ideas are not as in Europe philosophy and at times a religion, bu philosophy and at times a religion, but spring from the vulgar passion of class jealousy. He has, I believe, misunderstood American character. While such a feeling may animate some of the baser sort, they are in a pitiful minority.

There is little of the Jack Cade spirit among our people, and the average American far from regarding accors with any

among our people, and the average Alberton, far from regarding success with envy, both admires and emulates it. His worst fault is to overvalue it. The soldiers in the ranks of the industrial army admiringly applaud the captains of industry who lead them to great constructive achievements. The common sense of the American people appropriate the in the "green property to lead". appreciate that in the "career open to talent" which our institutions are designed to secure, great fortunes are inevitable. The American appreciates that equality of legal opportunity necessarily means inequality of result. The swift will always outrun the slow the strong will always surpass the slow, the strong will always surpass the weak.

Primarily-at least among the conscientious critics of the times—the present dis-content is due to a profound dissatisfaction with the code of commercial morals. Abuses of trust have run riot. They are not, as I believe, due to the fact that men are essentially less honest than previous generations, but in part to the intoxication that inevitably marked the most rapid and extraordinary period of commercial expansion that the world has ever known, and also to the artificial character of our comalso to the artificial character of our com-mercial machinery. The complex sub-division of social office has caused a certain diffusion, and therefore weakening, of moral responsibility.

COLUMBIA SUMMER SCHOOL.

Over 1.000 Students Divided Among 120

Courses of Study This Year.

The registration of students at Columbia's summer school during the last week has shown a remarkable increase over the figures for previous years. Over 1,000 students, mostly women, were listed during the first few days of the session, which the first few days of the session, which began on July 3.

In arranging the work for the present session the administrative board gave special attention to the coordination of courses with those of the regular academic year. The new scheme has placed the work of summer on the same basis as that during the regular academic session, and by this means the university continues inby this means the university continues in-struction throughout the entire year. A much larger number of courses have been established and the staff of instructors materially increased. One hundred and twenty courses are now offered, as against thirty in 1900, the first year of the school, and the number of instructors has increase from twenty-five to seventy-three.

A number of the instructors of the school

had to be obtained from other colleges and universities in order to provide for new courses.

MAJOR CARRINGTON DISMISSED. The President Approves the Sentence of the Court-martial.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The President has approved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Major Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry. Carrington was convicted by court-martial of rendering false and fraudulent vouchers and accounts in and traudulent vouchers and accounts in relation to and misappropriation of public funds placed in his hands by the Philippine civil government on account of the Philip-pine scouts under his command and Lou-isiana Purchase Exposition funds. He was sentenced to dismissal by the court-martial and was tried and convicted by the civil courts in the Philippines, receiving a sentence of twelve years each on five separate

counts, aggregating sixty years.

The case has aroused the greatest interest in military circles, and the President's action was awaited with interest

NEW BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH.

Plans for Reformed Congregation Filed -Structure to Cost \$70,000. Plans have been filed with Building Super-

intendent Hopper for the new edifice to be erected on West End avenue, just south of 107th street, for the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, of which the Rev. William C. Stin-Church, or which the key, whilam C. Stin-son is minister and whose present quarters are at Broadway and Sixty-eighth street. The new building will be in the Gothio style, with a facade of brick, with trimmings

of limestone, having an avenue frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet, the main structure being one story, with a gallery, and having a three story annex. There will be a central main entrance, with smaller entrances on either side, and over the main entrance a great memorial window, with entrance a great memorial window, with three panels of decorated glass.

The building is to cost \$70.000. The archi-tects are Ludlow & Valentine.

CANADIANS TRAMPLE OLD GLORY. International Orangemen's Celebration Ends in a Big Row.

MONTREAL, July 13.-The Stars Stripes were stripped from a staff at the head of a Loyal Orangemen lodge from Port Huron, Mich., yesterday at London and trampled in the dust.

Many Orange lodges had come from Michigan towns to join the Londoners in a celebration of the anniversary of the in a celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and the best of good fellowship prevailed until one drunken American shouted some uncomplimentary epithets at the Canadians.

A general row followed, in which the Canadians despoiled the flag. The police restored order, but the celebration was marred by the occurrence.

MISS TARBELL'S REPLY.

She Says She Judges Mr. Rockefeller by the Golden Rule. CLEVELAND, July 13.-Ida M. Tarbelli in a telegram to a local newspaper, to-day

replied to John D. Rockefeller's defence of his business methods made by his attorney, Virgil Kline, Her statement says in part: "I accuse Mr. Rockefeller, not of breaking the law, or even the rules of business as they seem to be interpreted by many men in business. I judge him by the Golden

Rule, and I claim that Mr. Rockefeller him.

self gives me the right to use that rule in

estimating his charac er. "He presents himself to the public in only two phases-as the richest man in the world and as an active adherent of the Christian Church. If Mr. Rockefeller did not and had not all his life publicly declared that the Church and the Bible were the most precious things in his life. I should hesitate to apply the Golden Rule to the Corrigan case. As it is, I claim that I have that right. I see nothing in what Mr. Kline has written to make me change what I wrote in summing up the case in

question. "In Mr. Rockefeller's practise mutual helpfulness has nothing to do with trade. Might makes right-not generosity, not justice, not humanity. It is a far cry inleed from this creed to the one of that religion which Mr. Rockefeller holds up to the world as his most priceless possession-the religion whose very essence is in bearing one another's burdens."

DEFEND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. Speakers at Carnegie Hall Meeting Say

They Are as Good as Any. The meeting of the Catholic Educational Association at Carnegie Hall last night attracted a large crowd. Over a thousand people were turned away at the doors.

Five hundred girls in white sang national airs led by the Catholic Protectory Band. Mgr. O'Connell, president of the association, was the first speaker. He referred to the Catholic University's financial standing and said that it was better off than ever, the Waggaman failure proving the loyalty of Catholics throughout the land. He also said that a committee now had charge of the university's finances. This committee is headed by Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, who has associated with him Adrian Iselin, Jr., Matthew Jenkins of Baltimore, E. Fran-

Eugene J. Philbin addressed the meeting upon the subject of education and the State. In the course of his remarks he

cis Rigg of Washington and Mgr. O'Con-

said:
"As a nation we are ever mindful of our affairs with the Supreme Being, and yearly Presidents and Governors return thanks for the blessings and joys of the land. Our present Chief Executive almost daily shows some official manner his great reverence

for religion.

"He also believes in a square deal for every

"He also believes in a square deal for every religion as well as for every man. In every public official gathering God is recognized by prayer, and only in our public schools is prayer excluded."

John J. Delany in speaking on education and good citizenship said:

"This is a very warm night and now that I am here what shall I speak about?"

A little boy in the third gallery yelled out: "Speak about two minutes." This was followed by much laughter, but Mr. Delany lived up to his promise of being brief. He sain:

Delany lived up to his promise of being brief. He sain:

"The system that we have is as good as any other system of education of ours. This I know from experience. When I was 12 years of age I was not kept hac of I wanted to go ahead. I went, thanks to God, to a Catholic College in this city.

"I am not an educator. It may be right to have a system in which every fifteen minutes is posted on a chart on the wall, and you have to give that fifteen minutes carefully to that particular subject, and you cannot let any boy or girl go faster than the slowest. That may be a good system, but it was not employed in my

and I have never had occasion, although

and I have never had occasion, although I do not wish to appear boasting, to lower my colors before any one of them."

Other speakers were Mgr. Mooney, the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow and Luke D. Stapleton. The officers were re-elected for another year, headed by Mgr. O'Connell as president. O'Connell as president.

FOUR TRACK TUNNEL IT IS. Large Majority of Fulton Street Stores

Favor It-Merchants' Association Helps. The merchants of Fulton street, Brooklyn, who have hitherto objected to the fourtracking of the new subway under that street because their vault spaces would be encroached upon, will withdraw their opposition if the Bridge street station is extended to Duffield street. That was the promise made in a communication signed by a large majority of the occupants of the Fulton street stores, sent yesterday to the Rapid Transit Commission. The offer was accepted by the commission. A resolution was passed authorizing the contrac-tor to extend the platforms of the Bridge

street station so as to give access to the subway from Duffield street, provided the merchants gave their consent to the four After a meeting yesterday afternoon of the executive committee of the Fulton Street Merchants' Association. President James Matthews said that the phases of the question had been fully and fairly discussed, and that the general opinion was that the associations are the general opinion was that the associations are the general opinion was that the associations are the control opinion was that the association are the control opinion was that the association are the control opinion was the control opinion was that the association are the control opinion was the control opinion opinion was the control opinion opinion was the control opinion the general opinion was that the associa-tion should facilitate the obtaining of consents for the four track road, in order that the work may be pushed along as expedi-tiously as possible.

PICNIC FOR FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Great Turnout Expected To-night at Sulzer's Park-Progress of the Enterprise. There will be a great gathering at the annual piculo of the French Benevolent Society, which takes place this afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Every prominent Frenchman in the city is interested in the success of the affair, as the entire proceeds will be used to defray the expenses of the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth street, now in

course of construction.

The building when completed will be one of the finest of its kind in the city Many subscriptions have been received from prominent residents. Ambassador Jusserand is very much interested in the hospital and before sailing for Europe yesterday sent a letter of regret at his inability to attend as on former eccasions. The French Consul and memiers of the French Embassy will be present.

Lieut. Hart to Be Dismissed From the Army. WASHINGTON, July 13.-President Roosevelt has approved the finding of the general court-martial in the case of First Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, Tenth Cavalry, tried at Fort Robinson, Neb., on charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, involving duplication of pay accounts and breaking arrest. His dismissal will occur on the 15th.

Oranges Grow.

Census Supervisor John W. Gegenheimer of Orange, N. J., announced yesterday that Orange has more than 26,000 inhabitants. East Orange has 25,175. The increase in five years is some 2,000 in the first case and 3,000 in the second.

The population is Bayonne, N. J., is 42,441, an increase over 1900 of 9,719.